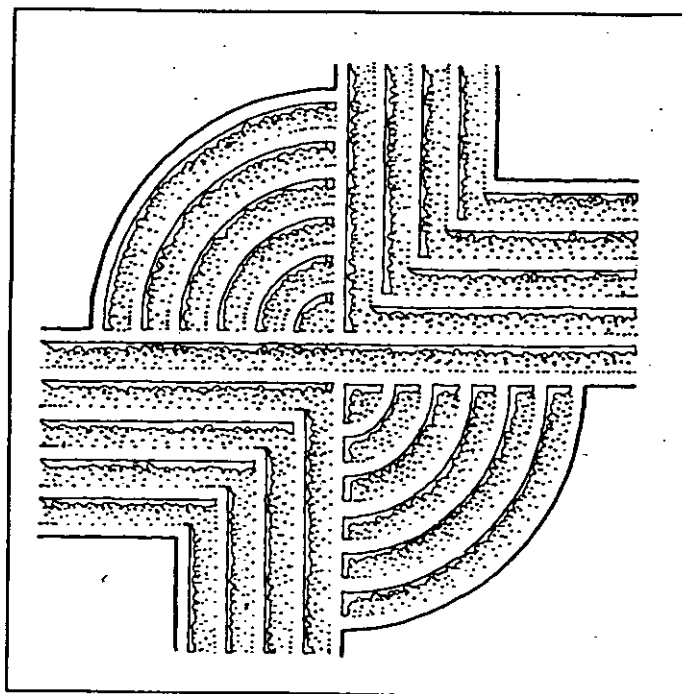


MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS AT 38CH127,  
KIAWAH ISLAND, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH  
CAROLINA



**RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 83**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY  
EXCAVATIONS AT 38CH127,  
KIAWAH ISLAND, CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Chicora Research Contribution 83

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## Introduction

Kiawah Island is situated in Charleston County, south of the City of Charleston, and is bordered to north and west by the Kiawah River, to the east by the Stono River and Inlet, and to the south by the Atlantic Ocean. The island is separated from neighboring Folly Island to the east by the Stono Inlet, from Seabrook Island to the west by the Kiawah River, and Johns Island to the north by the Kiawah River and the associated marshes (Figure 1).

The 3,300 acre (highland) island measures about 9 miles in length and 2 miles in width. The island represents a Holocene beach ridge barrier island which, unlike many others, is prograding with a gradual seaward growth (Mathews et al. 1980:149). Prior to development the area was in maritime forest modified by fairly intensive agricultural activity (concentrated in recent times in the north central portion of the island). Elevations on the island range from sea level to 25 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The soils are typical of the area and consist of the Crevasse-Dawhoo complex (mixed drainage), the Dawhoo series (poorly drained), Kiawah series (poorly drained), Seabrook series (well drained), and Wando series (excessively drained) (Miller 1971).

Large portions of the island have been developed as a residential resort community. As a result of an intensive archaeological survey conducted by Chicora Foundation on a section of the undeveloped portion surrounding the Vanderhorst Plantation house (Adams and Trinkley 1991), one site (associated with the Vanderhorst Plantation) was identified and determined by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer (SC SHPO) as eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. A Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the SC SHPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Kiawah Resort Associates (dated September 6, 1990), requires that these eligible sites be green spaced or receive data recovery excavations. In discussions with the SC SHPO, Kiawah Resort Associates determined that the site (38CH127) would require data recovery excavations.

Chicora Foundation was requested by the developer's representative, Mr. Ray Pantlik, to prepare a budget proposal based on a scope of work submitted to the S.C. SHPO for review on January 3, 1991. A proposal for those investigations was submitted by Chicora on December 23, 1991 and the work was approved by the developer on January 10, 1991. The work was approved by the SC SHPO on January 28, 1992 (letter from Mr. Lee Tippet to Dr. Michael Trinkley). The proposal was forwarded to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for submittal to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. No comments were received from either the Army Corps or the Advisory Council. An agreement to perform the work was signed by Kiawah Resort Associates on January 10, 1992.

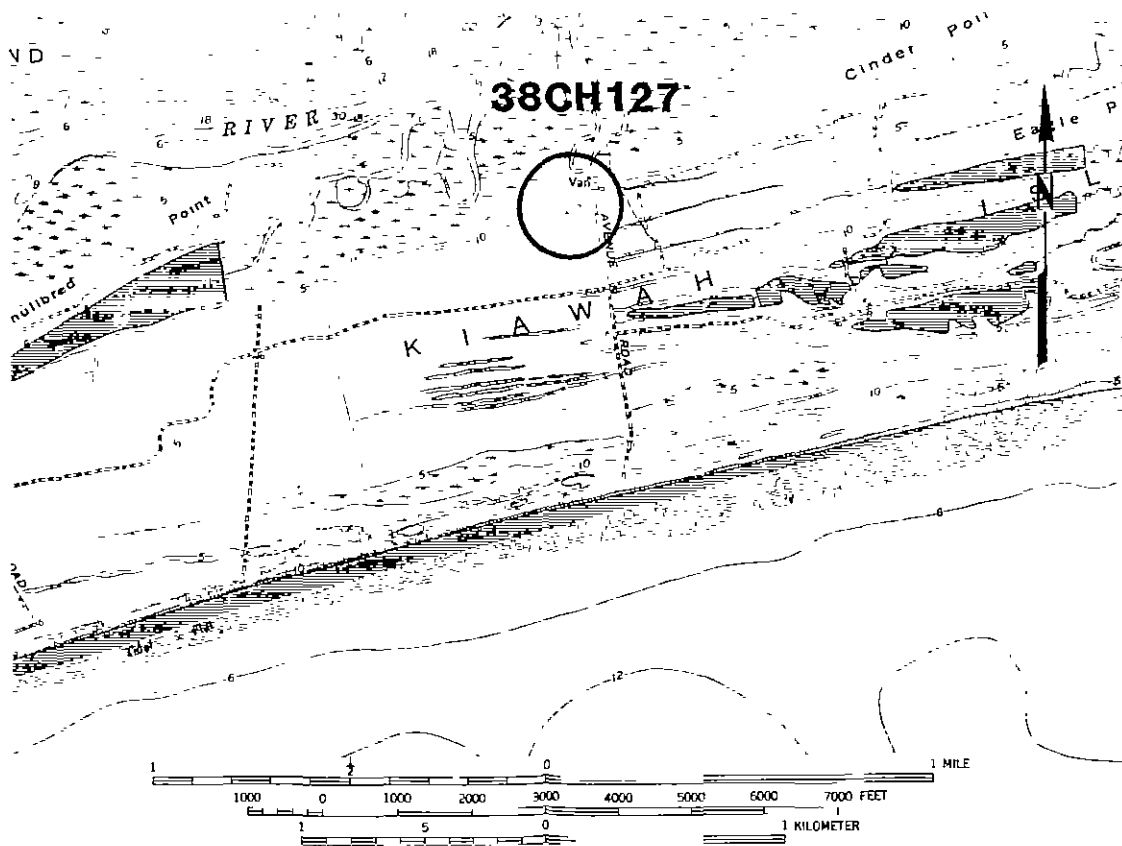


Figure 1. 1971 USGS Kiawah Island quadrangle showing the location of 38CH127.

This management summary has been prepared immediately upon completion of the fieldwork at 38CH127 and does not contain information on artifact or subsistence analyses. It is intended solely to provide a brief descriptive statement of the work conducted by Chicora and to allow the SC SHPO, Advisory Council and the Army Corps to verify that the proposed work has actually been accomplished. The management summary is minimally necessary for Kiawah Resort Associates to continue with the development of the land encompassing 38CH127. This construction will destroy portions of the site and, of course, created the need for archaeological mitigation activities initially.

Archaeological investigations were begun at 38CH127 by a crew of five (including the principal investigator) on February 17, 1992 and continued through April 3, 1992. A total of 1100.5 person hours were spent in the field and an additional 123.5 person hours were spent on laboratory analysis and field processing. As a result of this work 4055 square feet of site area were opened at 38CH127 (800 square feet at the main house, 850 square feet at Structure 1, 480 square feet at Structure 2, 400 square feet at Structure 3, 400 square feet

at Structure 4, 400 square feet at Structure 5, 325 square feet at Shell Midden 1, 50 square feet at Shell Midden 2, 150 square feet at Trash Midden 1, and 200 square feet at Trash Midden 2). This resulted in the excavation of 3059 cubic feet of soil, all screened through ¼-inch mesh except in shell midden areas and features where ⅛-inch mesh was used.

The work at 38CH127 resulted in the movement of 3396 pounds of brick and mortar and 446 pounds of shell at the main house, 11,784 pounds of brick and mortar and 90 pounds of shell at Structure 1, 865 pounds of brick and mortar and 147 pounds of shell at Structure 2, 1,194 pounds of brick and mortar and 3,386 pounds of shell at Structure 3, 18 pounds of brick and mortar and 1,268 pounds of shell at Structure 4, 189 pounds of brick and mortar rubble and 548 pounds of shell at Structure 5, 41 pounds of brick and mortar and 462 pounds of shell at Shell Midden 1, 405 pounds of shell at Shell Midden 2, 482 pounds of brick and mortar and 46 pounds of shell at Trash Midden 1, and 194 pounds of brick and mortar and 236 pounds of shell at Trash Midden 2. The total amount of rubble and shell moved at 38CH127 was 18,163 and 7,034 pounds respectively.

The proposed investigations at 38CH127, based on a survey conducted by Chicora Foundation (Adams and Trinkley 1991), were to include the excavation of approximately 800 square feet at Structure 1, 500 square feet at Structure 2, 400 square feet at Structure 3, 400 square feet at Structure 4, 400 square feet at Structure 5, 200 square feet at Shell Midden 1, 50 square feet at Shell Midden 2, 150 square feet at Trash Area 1, 200 square feet at Trash Area 2, and 800 square feet to quantify yard refuse around the main house. A total of approximately 3900 square feet of excavation were planned, representing a 1.0% sample of the total site area and a 4.5% sample of the various concentrations.

The work conducted by Chicora at 38CH127 meets the proposed data recovery requirements, fully investigating the various structural and disposal areas of site. In actuality, these excavations exceeded the stipulated work by an additional 155 square feet.

### Previous Investigations

Site 38CH127 was originally reported by Combes (1975), based on a reconnaissance survey. Combes' investigations revealed relatively little about the site except that beyond the existence of the main house there was evidence of several building foundations, trash heaps, and a lime kiln area.

During the intensive survey of the undeveloped 23 acre tract surrounding the Vanderhorst house by Chicora Foundation, the site boundaries for 38CH127 became better defined (Adams and Trinkley 1991:11, Figure 3). In addition to the main house, five structure areas were identified, as well as two trash middens and two shell middens. This survey, however, did not identify the east and west boundaries of the site as these areas were already developed and outside the study area. During preliminary historical research, an 1802 plat was located which illustrated ten structures labelled as "Gen'l Vanderhorst's Settlement" (Figure 2). How many of these structures were located in the survey tract is

unknown, however, the three structures illustrated in the eastern portion of the settlement are probably located at 38CH128, across a marsh slough from 38CH127. An 1854 plat of the area was also found which shows nine structures associated with the Vanderhorst settlement (Figure 3). Again, three of the structures located in the eastern portion of the settlement are probably related to 38CH128.

### Historical Background

Recent historical research by Chicora Foundation at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, South Caroliniana Library, the Thomas Cooper Map Repository, the Charleston RMC, the Charleston Library Society, and the South Carolina Historical Society has completed the chain of title for the property. In addition, examination of the Vanderhorst Family papers has revealed an extensive source of material on the Kiawah Island Plantation which have been reviewed.

John Stanyarne, owner of Kiawah Island since the 1730s, died in 1772. His will provided that the island be divided among two of his grand daughters, Mary Gibbes and Elizabeth Vanderhorst (Charleston County WPA Wills, 1771-1774, p. 286). Mary Gibbes (wife of Thomas Middleton) inherited the southwestern moiety of the island which contained a dwelling house. There is no mention of a dwelling house on the northeastern moiety inherited by Elizabeth Vanderhorst. Sometime shortly after this inheritance, Arnoldus II and Elizabeth Vanderhorst built a house which was then burned by the British in 1780, immediately before their occupation of Charleston (South Carolina Historical Society 12/194/33).

There is evidence that the Vanderhorst house was being rebuilt in 1801 based on a letter from William Nicks, the overseer, to Arnoldus II reporting on the progress of construction. A year later a plat of Kiawah Island was made. This plat resulted from a dispute between Arnoldus Vanderhorst II and James Shoolbred (husband of Mary Gibbes Middleton's daughter Mary Middleton) over ownership of oyster beds north of the island (see Figure 2). This plat shows the Vanderhorst settlement, the Gibbes settlement (labelled "Old Settlement") and Shoolbred's settlement (labelled "New Settlement"). The "Old Settlement" was later divided after the death of James Shoolbred between Mary Drayton and the children of his daughter, Ann Burrill, who sold their portion to William Seabrook.

Arnoldus II died in 1815, passing his Kiawah plantation to his sons, Elias and John. John died a year later and the northern portion of Kiawah Island fell into the sole ownership of Elias Vanderhorst. Elias was apparently planting cotton on the island based on a letter to the Agricultural Society of St. John's Colleton. By the 1840s the plantation was not doing well, which may explain the decline in the slave population from 100 in 1830 to 46 in 1840.

Kiawah played a small part in the Union siege of Charleston, conducted from April 1863 through February 1865. After Confederate General John C. Pemberton ordered troops



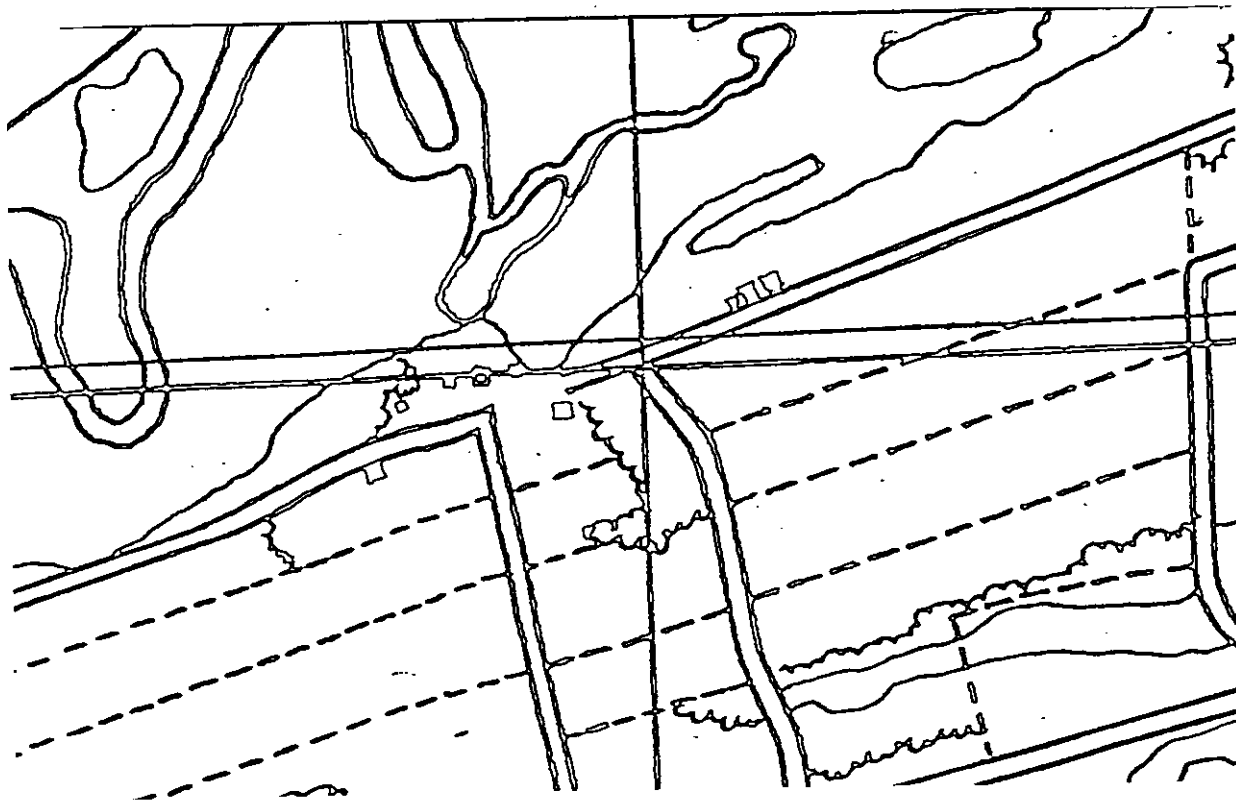


Figure 3. 1854 Coastal Survey Map of Kiawah Island.

to abandon the Cole's and Folly Island defenses in March 1862 (see Hagood 1910), Union troops moved into the area without opposition. It is likely that the bulk of the activities taking place on Kiawah were undertaken by six regiments: the 41st New York, 54th New York, 127th New York, 142nd New York, 107th Ohio, or 74th Pennsylvania. In addition, the 17th Connecticut, 40th Massachusetts, 144th New York, 157th New York, 25th Ohio, and 75th Ohio may have had occasional picket duty on the island (Official Records, Ser. 1, Vol. 47, p. 138).

During the post war years on Kiawah, the plantation continued to produce cotton. An 1867 list suggests the presence of at least eleven family units on the island, some of which may have been present on Kiawah as slaves.

In 1874 Elias Vanderhorst died, leaving Kiawah Island jointly to his wife, Ann, and son, Arnoldus Vanderhorst IV for the life of Ann, after which it would go to his son



(Charleston County Probate Court, Box 225, package 5). In 1881 Arnoldus died as the result of a shotgun wound sustained while deer hunting on Kiawah with his overseer, Quash Stevens, and John's Island planter William Andell. Arnoldus' will stipulated that all of his personal and real property was to go to his wife Adele (Charleston County Wills, Book Q, p. 222). Eventually Adele was able to purchase the remainder of Kiawah Island. In 1900, for the first time since John Stanyarne's ownership in the first half of the eighteenth century, Kiawah Island was united under a single ownership (Charleston County RMC, DB Y22, p. 592).

Adele's son, Arnoldus V, ran the property for her until her death in 1915. Beginning about 1908 Vanderhorst embarked on a new venture for Kiawah, one which may be singled out as symbolic of the island's decline. He determined that he could sell the island's palmetto fronds for Easter Services. The correspondences concerning this activity are numerous and continue up until the 1930s. In addition, to selling palmetto fronds, he advertised the island and main house for rent for hunting purposes. Arnoldus V died in 1943, leaving William Weston, the last surviving executor of Adele Vanderhorst, to dispose of the estate. Weston sold the island to C.C. Royal of Royal Lumber Company in 1950 (Charleston County RMC DB B53, p. 71).

In 1974 the heirs of C.C. Royal sold Kiawah Island to Coastal Shores, Inc., a subsidiary of Kuwait Investment Corporation.

#### Excavations at 38CH127

Based on the orientation of the Vanderhorst mansion, a grid was laid in across the site at an orientation of N9°W. Units were established using a modified Chicago 10-foot grid, with each square designated by its southeast corner, from a 0R0 point at the southwest corner of the site. Thus, the southeast corner of square 10R20 would be located north 10 feet and right (or east) 20 feet from the 0R0 point. Permanent points were established for the grid on the north side of the main house and these points are located in relationship to the standing Vanderhorst mansion. Vertical control was maintained through the use of a nearby temporary benchmark (a concrete marker located at 760R480) with a mean sea level (MSL) elevation of 10.58.

The excavations at 38CH127 were conducted using gross natural stratigraphic zones. Zone 1 consists of brown loamy sand with varying densities of brick, mortar, shell and plaster rubble, varying in depth from 0.5 to 1.5 feet. Below this zone are the remnants of the old humic zone at the site, termed "below rubble", which varies from 0.3 to 0.6 foot in depth. This zone largely produces generally earlier historic material. Zone 1A consists of dense shell midden which varies from 0.3 to 1.0 foot. Zone 2, when found, consists of very clean light yellow sand which appears to be fill brought into the area. This zone is generally 0.8 foot in depth. Below Zone 1 or 2 lies a tan to yellow sandy subsoil. Excavations at structures were separated by interior and exterior areas. Field observation indicated that artifacts appear to be generally earlier in the interior of structures.

The Zone 1 rubble decreases in depth quickly as one moves away from structures and it is replaced by a brown humic sand, also termed Zone 1.

Soil from the various units was dry screened through ¼-inch mesh using mechanical sifters, except in shell midden areas and features where ⅛-inch mesh was used. In areas of shell middens, column samples (measuring 2.25 feet square in a 10-foot unit and representing a 5% sample) were retained for further analysis. Shell, mortar, brick rubble, marble, and slate were routinely separated out and weighed prior to being discarded in the field (samples of each, however, were collected). Units were troweled at the base of Zone 1 (or Zone 2), photographed in b/w and color slides, and plotted.

All features encountered were excavated either totally or in part, depending on their size, complexity, location, and nature. Typically features were bisected to provide a profile and all feature fill was screened through ⅛-inch mesh. Features were plotted before and after excavation and were also photographed in b/w and color slides.

Field notes were prepared on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and photographic materials are being processed to archival standards. All original field notes, with archival copies, will be curated at a repository agreed on by Kiawah Resort Associates and the S.C. SHPO. We are currently recommending The Charleston Museum and have approached that institution for permission to curate the materials (letter from Dr. Michael Trinkley to Ms. Martha Zierden, dated April 6, 1991). All specimens will be evaluated for conservation needs and will be treated prior to curation.

A total of 45 units were excavated by Chicora at 38CH127 (Figure 4). Excavation at the main house revealed that the artifacts were primarily architectural (ie. window glass and nails) and most of the materials were mid to late nineteenth and twentieth century in date. Zone 2 at the main house contained earlier artifacts (i.e., creamware, delft, white salt glazed stoneware, and pearlware) as did a fill feature located southwest of the house. North of the house, portions of two episodes of stairway supports were found (one apparently dates from the early twentieth century and is documented in photographs, while the other is earlier and appears to be related to the brickwork repairs noted in the north portico. In addition, a possible shell walkway was uncovered north and north-northeast of the house. A portion of the builder's trench along the east wall of the house was excavated, yielding very few artifactual remains. This suggests that the house was built in an area with no previous occupation.

Structure 1 excavations revealed two pier systems oriented N9°W, one built outside and around another. This may represent some minor enlargement of the structure or, more likely a major repair/rebuild.

A careful examination of the brickwork reveals that the inner piers are laid up using bricks smaller than those found in the outer piers and on the Vanderhorst mansion. Consequently, it seems likely that the inner piers represent a structure pre-dating the 1801

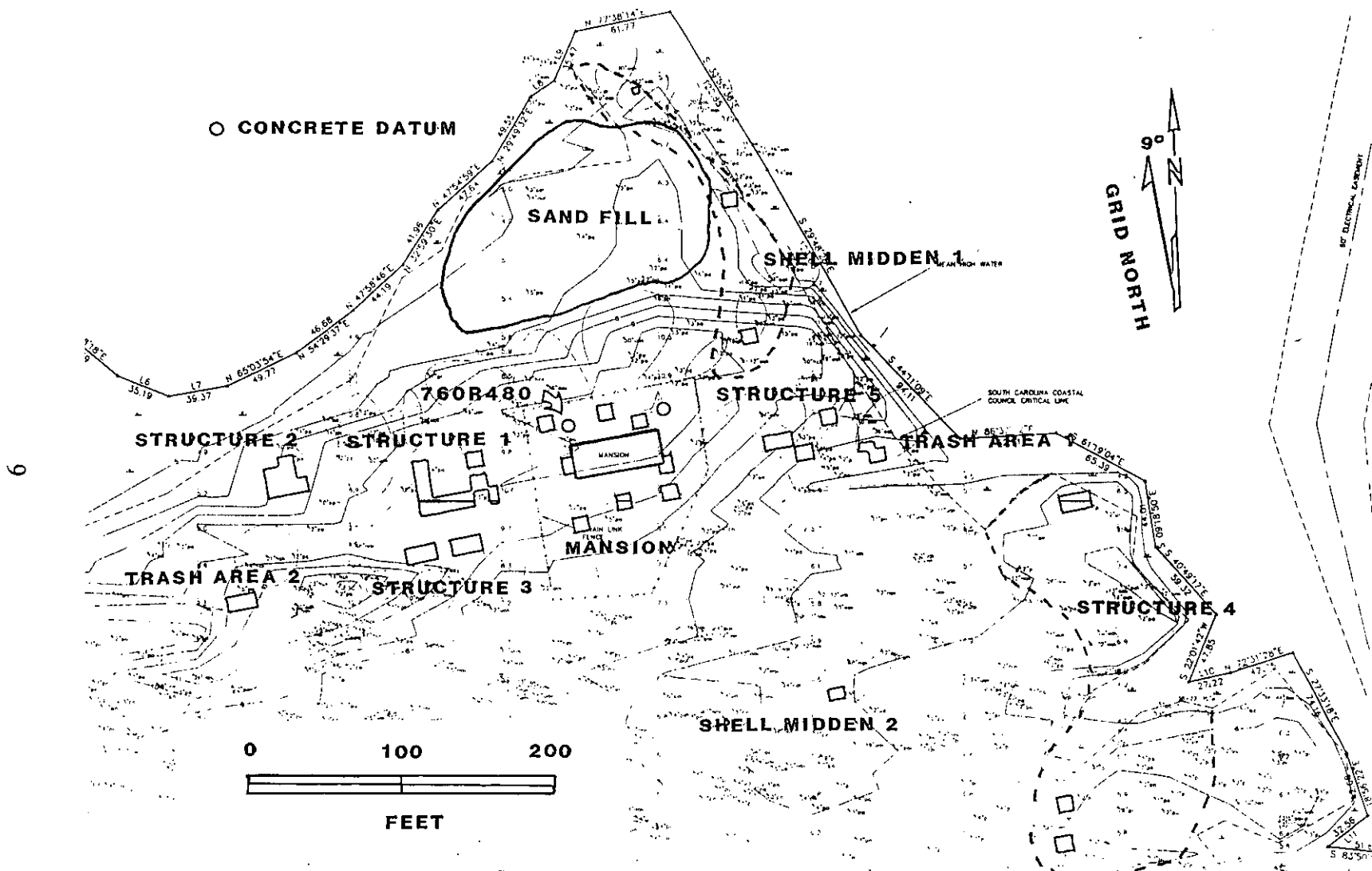


Figure 4. Excavations at the Vanderhorst Plantation, 38CH127.

rebuilding of the Vanderhorst Plantation and may date from the original eighteenth century Vanderhorst settlement on Kiawah. During the 1801 rebuild, the structure was slightly modified, using the earlier piers and simply increasing their height as necessary, using the larger bricks. The outer piers are laid up entirely using the larger bricks. These piers may represent a repair episode, documented in the historic records, when the sill of the structure, thoroughly rotted, was replaced.

The interior set of piers indicate that the structure measured 16.7 by 35.2 feet, while the exterior piers indicate the structure being enlarged to 18.8 by 36.8 feet. A porch was found on the north side (9.5 feet wide) and the east side (2.7 feet wide). Also, a portion of a central firebox (measuring 4.3 by 7.6 feet) was exposed (photographs of this structure reveal that the chimney stack was identical to those on the main house). Excavations in and around the structure yielded a relatively large number of buttons, food bone, and ceramics, which correspond with oral tradition that the building functioned as both a kitchen (east side) and a wash house (west side).

Additionally, there appear to be two fairly discrete use periods -- represented by creamware with very little pearlware, then later by whiteware, amethyst glass, crown cap bottles, tin cans, and other late materials. The interior of the structure seems to contain the earlier material as well as the exterior area beneath the brick rubble. However, the earlier materials do not appear to pre-date the existing plantation house, suggesting that while the initial structure (represented by the smaller bricks) may date from the original eighteenth century settlement, it saw little use.

Structure 2 excavations revealed a brick pier building with a firebox and an annex firebox side by side oriented N21°W. The structure measures 15.2 by 15.5 feet. The diversity of artifactual remains is similar to that found at Structure 1. Again, there appears to be two use periods, represented by creamware and then whiteware. Very little pearlware was found. It was noted that the earlier materials concentrated around the firebox areas (apparently representing building fill), while the later materials were more scattered. The early artifacts were generally high status (eg. hand painted and transfer printed wares, jewelry items, and thin etched glass table wares). Excavations in the fireboxes features yield primarily creamware and animal bone. The fill contained tan/yellow sand with oyster shell and some brick rubble.

It seems likely that this structure, dating from the 1801 rebuilding episode, used earlier material as fill, giving an appearance of an earlier occupation. This structure may have functioned as a special purpose kitchen or bakery. It is possible that during the later occupation (i.e., postbellum), the structure's function changed to a domestic dwelling.

Structure 3 excavations revealed a dense shell/trash midden dating primarily from the mid-nineteenth through the twentieth centuries, although some earlier materials were also recovered. Shell consisted primarily of whelk and oyster. It was noted that there are several other areas of the site which exhibit this same midden signature, and appear to be

related to the freedmen occupation. At the base of excavations, an east-west linear stain of mortar associated with burnt sand was discovered as well as an area of dense brick rubble to the south which appears to be a chimney fall. This represents an ephemeral chimney, nearly identical to Structure 4, also thought to represent an early postbellum freedmen's house.

Excavations further to the east revealed late materials as well, overlying a yellow sand cap. Excavation of this cap indicated that it covered early structural burn. There is evidence of a very hot, intense fire with a concentration of plaster rubble and little else associated with a depression which may be a foundation footing. The few artifacts recovered were early (creamware, Nottingham, white salt glazed stoneware, and wrought nails) and are thought to be related to Vanderhorst's pre-Revolutionary War house which was burned. It seems likely that the burn was leveled, perhaps salvaged, and then covered with a yellow sand cap to "clean up" the area prior to the construction of the 1801 plantation settlement. A similar sand cap was found immediately east of the main house, in the south yard of the main house, and was also used as fill material for Structure 2.

Structure 4 excavations were placed in two localities of a broadly defined area. The archaeological survey did not suggest any discrete localized concentrations of materials suggesting individual structures, so it was recognized that more than one structure might exist.

An area on a point adjacent to a marsh slough was investigated and the remains of an ephemeral structure, partially eroded into the slough, were found. This structure is represented by a poured mortar base for a firebox measuring approximately 2.2 by 4.0 feet, oriented N53°E. The floor of the structure is a brown sand with crushed shell, while outside the structure the soil is yellow sand. No posts were identified with the structure, suggesting an ephemeral building, similar to an isolated structure excavated on Spring Island (Hacker and Trinkley 1991:104-109). Areas of burned sand were recognized in the area interpreted to be outside of the structure, suggesting that it had burned. Artifacts associated with the building date to the early postbellum period.

Another area investigated was examined based on the presence of surface remains (primarily whelk and bottle glass). Excavations revealed a relatively dense shell/trash midden. Shell (like at Structure 3) was primarily whelk and oyster, whereas artifacts were composed of postbellum through early twentieth century remains. The majority of artifacts were bottle and jar glass, including mason jars and crown cap bottles, with some whitewares. Also found was evidence that electricity was available, based on the presence of light bulb fragments and electrical switches. No architectural remains were encountered, which may not be unusual based on the ephemeral nature of the structure located on the point adjacent to the slough. Although not investigated, another trash area identical to this was found while laying the base line, approximately 50 feet to the north, also within the confines of the loosely defined Structure 4 area.

Structure 5 excavations revealed no clear architectural remains, although brick, slate, nails and other architectural remains clearly indicate that a structure was once in this area. The artifacts can be described as yard scatter or smear. It was noted that the artifacts were generally earlier at the base of excavations (eg. colonoware, creamware, slipware) while the upper portion of the excavations contained primarily whiteware and manganese glass. This upper level appears to be erosional deposit from up slope, while the lower portion represents original humus or A horizon. The low status nature of the early ceramics may indicate that the building served as house slaves' quarters.

Excavations at Shell Midden 1 indicated a very shallow (0.2 to 0.4 foot), primarily oyster, midden containing very few historic artifacts and only one or two prehistoric sherds. No subsurface features were encountered. This midden, made more visible by clearing conducted by KRA in anticipation of the archaeological research, began adjacent to the high ground east of the main house and extended as a broad arc north and west, along the edge of the marsh. The midden is found as a shallow lens on top of a narrow ridge along the marsh edge. Both the archaeological investigations and topographic setting of the midden suggest that it served as an intentionally laid pathway, running from the main house, along the marsh, to a landing. This reconstruction receives some support from the historic research. A letter was found referring to shell pathways at Round O, Vanderhorst's plantation on the Ashepoo. It seems possible that similar pathways would have been used on Kiawah.

At Shell Midden 2, the midden was also very shallow (0.2 to 0.5 foot), similar to Midden 1. Virtually no artifacts were contained within the shell lens, although some were recovered below the shell. These consisted of a mixture of both early and late material as well as some architectural rubble. No subsurface features were encountered. This area appears to be highly disturbed and it is possible that it represents the remains of a midden similar to those found in the vicinity of Structure 4.

The soils at Trash Midden 1 consisted of wet marsh mud with dense concentrations of architectural rubble. Iron artifacts exhibited heavy corrosion, while animal bone was in an excellent state of preservation. Ceramics consisted almost exclusively of creamware and utilitarian stonewares. The sherds were in general larger than found in other parts of the site, with several vessels being at least 50% reconstructible. Most of these artifacts are relatively early. No whitewares were found and very little pearlware, which suggests that this probably represents an earlier dumping area (associated with Vanderhorst's initial settlement) that was not used after the late eighteenth century. One feature was encountered and was partially exposed. It consists of a shallow depression (0.3 foot), probably oval shaped, containing large pieces of redware roofing tiles and corroded iron artifacts. It probably represents an unconformity in the slough rather than an actual feature.

Trash Midden 2 is located in a depression between two dune ridges. In the upper portion of the excavations artifacts consist of primarily early twentieth century materials while the lower portion consisted of primarily pearlwares which exhibited a relatively high

status (hand painted and transfer printed wares are common). This trash disposal area was apparently intensively used during the early antebellum period. Below Zone 1 is erosional deposit from the surrounding dune. Probing beneath this deposit revealed dark gray marsh mud with no artifacts. In the southwest corner of the excavation was a depression which was originally thought to be associated with a well. Excavation of the dark stain surrounding this depression revealed that it represented a palmetto rob hole rather than a well.

### Interpretations

These excavations have explored portions of the Vanderhorst plantation main settlement representing possible pre-Revolutionary War period occupation through early twentieth century occupations. Excavations around the main house suggest that it was built in an area of the plantation not previously occupied.

Although the location of the burnt pre-Revolutionary War period house is still speculative, early burnt remains were found in the area of Structure 3. The presence of a large quantity of plaster suggests the possibility of a high status structure. The paucity of early artifacts and other architectural remains, may be explained by both the very nature of plantations on Kiawah during this early period and by subsequent salvaging.

Kiawah was remote throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was even less accessible and more hostile in the eighteenth century. Plantations in such a remote area would have been rustic, providing only the most basic amenities. Further, it is unlikely that their owners would have left many items unattended, instead moving possessions from town to country and back again, as the need arose. Vanderhorst's early settlement on Kiawah lasted less than a decade -- minimizing the amount of materials discarded or lost.

Excavations at Structure 1 (the kitchen/wash house) revealed two building and one repair episodes, as well as two relatively distinct temporal periods. The earliest occupation suggests that the structure was intensively used at approximately the same time as the standing Vanderhorst house. Artifacts associated with the later use of this structure corresponds with photographic evidence that the building was still standing in the early/mid twentieth century.

Interestingly, Structure 2 may also represent a kitchen or possibly a bakery since two fireboxes were associated with the structure. One is relatively large, while the other is somewhat smaller and may be a bread oven. Artifactual remains suggest that this building does not pre-date Structure 1, with the only difference being a much larger quantity of high status items at Structure 2 during the early period. This structure, as at Structure 1, also appears to represent two use periods -- represented by creamware and whiteware, with very little pearlware. Why there may be two kitchens is unknown, unless one building, while used for cooking, was a special purpose cooking area such as a bakery. Although animal bone is present in relatively large quantities at Structure 2, it may be that this building was used primarily as a bakery.

Structure 3, while containing the early burnt feature previously discussed, also contain remains of badly deteriorated mortar chimney base of a structure that may have been very similar to the building at Structure 4. Associated with these remains was a midden consisting primarily of whelk and oyster with large amounts of bottle and jar glass, which seems to be the signature for postbellum tenant remains at the Vanderhorst site. Artifacts in the area of the mortar flooring ranged from creamware to whiteware and mason jars. The midden found here is identical to the midden found in the Structure 4 area, except the early component is missing.

Excavations at Structure 5 revealed no evidence of in situ structural remains, although a large amount of architectural items were present. Early materials were recovered from the area, primarily lower status ceramics such as colonoware and slipware, while the later materials may have eroded from up slope. Without the architectural features, the function of the structure remains unknown, although the low status nature of the ceramics suggest the possibility of house slaves' quarters.

Oyster shell middens at the Vanderhorst site are thin with few artifacts. Shell Midden 1, located along the bank of Vanderhorst Creek and a marsh slough may indicate an oyster pathway, whereas Shell Midden 2, located inland, may represent a disturbed refuse dump.

Trash middens at the Vanderhorst site seem to indicate a change in disposal patterns over time. Both areas investigated suggest that during the eighteenth century, remains were dumped in sloughs or low areas. Both dumps revealed primarily early artifacts, although Trash Midden 2 also contained some later artifacts. Trash/shell middens associated the postbellum occupation appear to be mounds located adjacent to structures. This may indicate an effort in the earlier period to deposit trash out of view, while during the postbellum period this effort was no longer made. This corresponds with the fact that the Vanderhorst family spent more time away from the plantation during the mid-nineteenth/early twentieth centuries.

We have achieved the goals of documenting a significant portion of the Vanderhorst plantation main complex and have revealed evidence of a variety of structural remains and site types ranging from early kitchens to ephemeral postbellum period houses, colonial and antebellum trash deposits, postbellum trash middens, landscape features such as shell pathways, and a wide range of cultural remains. In addition, we have been able to speculate on changing trash disposal patterns, and document the lifestyles of the elite and poor occupants.

Of particular interest is the near absence of pearlware at the Vanderhorst site. The creamware recovered from the site, with a date range from the 1760s through 1820, may be related to both the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century occupation, immediately after the settlement was re-established in 1801. By 1813 whiteware was available and may have been selected by Vanderhorst. Based on field impressions, the pearlware that is present is relatively high status (ie. hand painted and transfer printed) and was likely also used by



Vanderhorst. Pearlware may be uncommon because of the infrequent use of the settlement. Alternatively, Vanderhorst may have seen no reason to participate in the conspicuous display of wealth on Kiawah.

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